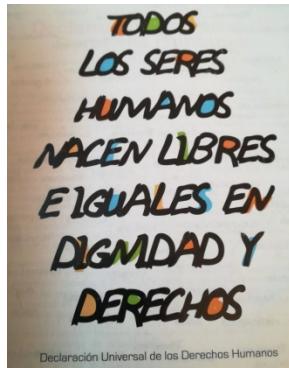


UNIDAD INTEGRADA BILINGÜE MATEMÁTICAS

LIBERTAD, IGUALDAD Y FRATERNIDAD – 20th Century

STATISTICS



What are we going to study?

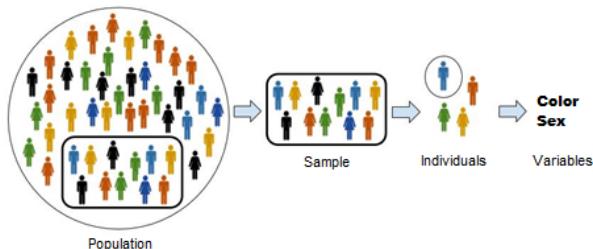
Vamos a trabajar los datos de las **víctimas del Holocausto** en función de su etnia o condición y con ellos vamos a aprender a calcular y a interpretar algunos conceptos estadísticos.

We are going to do some statistical tables and graphs with these data. They contain information that has been obtained during a statistical process.

1.- POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Para realizar un estudio estadístico es necesario conocer los siguientes conceptos:

- **Population** (población): the set of all of the elements that we are studying.
- **Sample** (muestra): a smaller group within the population. By studying this group we can infer characteristics for the entire population.
- **Individual** (individuo): one of the elements that make up the population or simple.



A partir de ahora, vamos a realizar un estudio sobre las víctimas del Holocausto, el genocidio que ocurrió en Europa durante el transcurso de la Segunda Guerra Mundial bajo el régimen de la Alemania nazi. En nuestro estudio vamos a analizar un rasgo característico de aquellas personas que murieron.

Para ello, vamos a indicar las abreviaturas que vamos a utilizar para mostrar los datos:

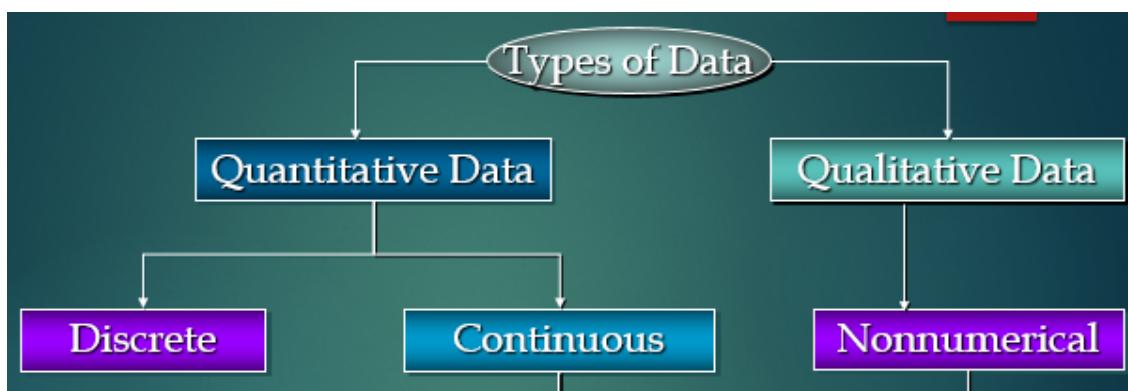
*Polaco Judío (PJ); Polaco No Judío (PNJ); Alemán Judío (AJ); Eslavo (E);
Prisioneros de Guerras Soviéticas (PGS); Gitanos (G); Alemanes (A); Discapacitados (D);
Homosexuales (H)*

AJ	E	PJ	D	PGS	E	PJ	AJ	PNJ	A
PNJ	A	PNJ	E	G	E	AJ	PGS	E	PGS
PGS	PGS	E	E	E	A	PJ	AJ	E	AJ
E	AJ	PJ	G	PJ	PJ	E	PJ	PNJ	PGS
PGS	E	PNJ	E	AJ	PNJ	D	E	G	PGS
A	E	E	PNJ	PJ	E	PJ	E	PJ	E
PJ	AJ	G	E	AJ	PNJ	AJ	PJ	PGS	PNJ
PNJ	E	E	PJ	E	PJ	E	PNJ	AJ	A
AJ	E	PJ	A	A	A	PJ	E	E	PJ
E	PGS	AJ	PNJ	E	PNJ	AJ	PGS	E	PGS
PJ	A	PGS	E	PJ	PGS	PGS	G	PNJ	AJ
G	E	E	PGS	AJ	E	AJ	E	PJ	PJ
E	PJ	H	PNJ	PNJ	PJ	PGS	PGS	E	AJ
PJ	E	PGS	PNJ	E	A	E	A	PGS	PGS
AJ	PNJ	E	AJ	PNJ	PGS	PNJ	PNJ	E	PNJ
PJ	AJ	E	PNJ	PGS	E	E	E	PJ	PGS
E	D	PJ	G	E	AJ	PGS	E	A	AJ
AJ	PGS	E	PGS	PNJ	E	H	PJ	PJ	PGS
PNJ	AJ	PJ	E	A	E	PNJ	AJ	PGS	E
E	PGS	G	PJ	PNJ	AJ	E	E	PGS	A
A	E	PNJ	E	PJ	PGS	AJ	PGS	AJ	PGS
PNJ	PGS	AJ	PJ	E	PNJ	PGS	A	PNJ	E
E	AJ	PNJ	A	PGS	E	PNJ	E	PGS	PGS
PJ	E	PJ	PJ	PNJ	G	PGS	PGS	E	D
A	PGS	AJ	PJ	AJ	PGS	PNJ	AJ	PGS	PGS

2.- STATISTICAL VARIABLES

Una variable estadística (**statistical variable**) es cualquier cualidad que estudiamos en los individuos de una muestra o una población. The types of statistical variables are:

- Qualitativa (**qualitative variable**): it cannot be described with a number. It needs a quality.
- Cuantitativa (**quantitative variable**): its value is expressed with numbers.
 - a) Discreta (**discrete quantitative variable**): it only supports isolated values (valores finitos).
 - b) Continua (**continuous quantitative variable**): it can include all the values of an interval.



Activity 1.- Identify your statistical variable and classify it justifying your choice.

3.- PREPARING FREQUENCY TABLES

Once we have the data, we need to tabulate them. We have to make a table to organise the information. We call this a **frequency table**.

La frecuencia absoluta (**absolute frequency**) de un dato estadístico es el número de veces que se repite. Se representa por f_i . La suma de las frecuencias absolutas es el número da datos.

$$f_1 + f_2 + \cdots + f_n = N$$

La frecuencia relativa (**relative frequency**) de un dato estadístico es el cociente entre la frecuencia absoluta y el número total de datos. Se representa por h_i . La suma de las frecuencias relativas es igual a uno.

$$h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_n = 1$$

A) Creating a frequency table with isolate data

Activity 2.- Make the frequency table with our data.

x_i = valores ordenados de los datos sin repetir

f_i = absolute frequency

h_i = realtive frequency

N = número total de datos

x_i	f_i	$h_i = \frac{f_i}{N}$
	$N =$	1

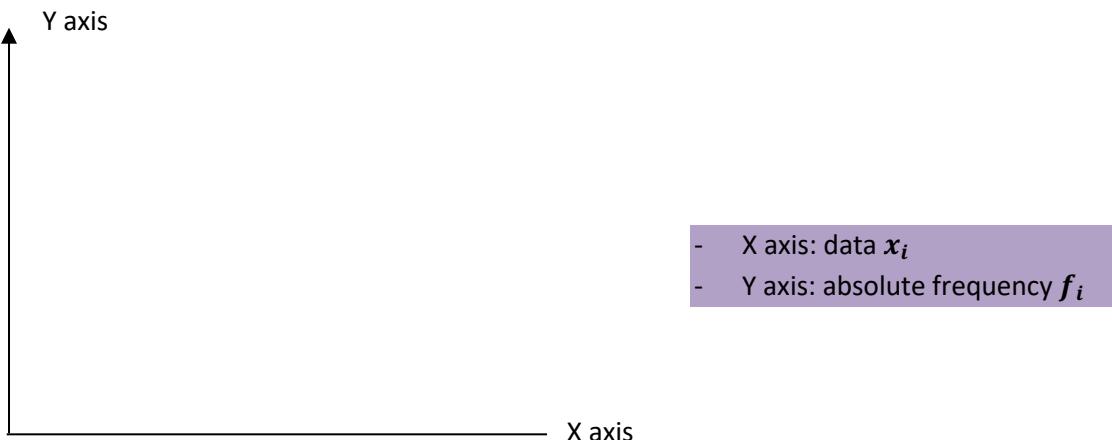
4.- STATISTICAL CHARTS

The **statistical charts** (gráficos estadísticos) allow us to easily understand what they want to tell us, with just a quick look.

a) BAR CHARTS (Diagrama de barras)

Bar chart are used to show how discrete quantitative and qualitative variables are distributed. This is why the bars are narrow and are located on specific values of the variable. La altura de cada barra indica la frecuencia de cada dato.

Activity 3.- Represent our data (discrete quantitative variable) in a bar chart using the frequency table (activity 2).

**b) PIE CHARTS (Diagrama de sectores)**

In a pie chart, the angle of each sector is proportional to the corresponding frequency. It can be used for all kinds of variable, but it is very frequently used for qualitative variables.

Un diagrama de sectores (pie chart) está compuesto por un círculo dividido en sectores que representa cada uno de los valores de la variable.

La amplitud (amplitude) de cada sector, es proporcional a la frecuencia del dato que representa.

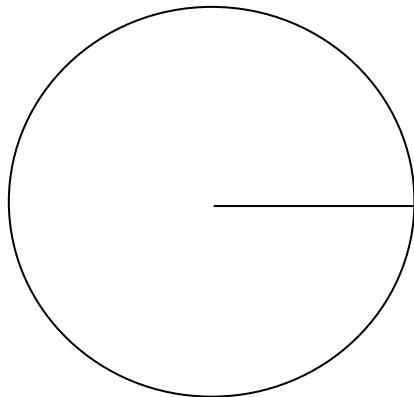
$$\text{Ángulo del sector circular} = \frac{f_i}{N} \cdot 360^\circ = h_i \cdot 360^\circ$$

How to make a pie chart yourself?

1. First, calculate the amplitude of each sector. So you have the degrees that each pie slice (sector) contains.

2. Then, we draw a circle and we divide it into sectors with the amplitude of the step 1. (You can use a protractor to measure the degrees of each sector).
 3. Finish up by coloring each sector and giving it a label. And don't forget a title for your pie chart.

Activity 4.- Represent our data in a pie chart using the frequency table (activity 2).



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5.- STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

In this activity, we are going to study only one parameter that belongs to the group of centralisation parameters (parámetros de centralización):

The centralisation parameters show us which value (centre) the data is distributed around.

◆ **MODE (moda) Mo**

The mode Mo is the value that occurs most often. Es el dato (o datos) con mayor frecuencia absoluta.

Activity 5.- Calculate the mode of our statistical distribution.
